

PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD'S DECISION

APPELLANT: Ian Schmidek
DOCKET NO.: 03-29415.001-R-1
PARCEL NO.: 14-32-211-020
TOWNSHIP: North

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board (hereinafter PTAB) are Ian Schmidek, the appellant, by Attorney Stephanie Park in Chicago and the Cook County Board of Review.

The subject property consists of a 2,976 square foot parcel of land containing a 125-year old, 2,512 square foot, two-story, masonry, single-family residence. This improvement contains three baths, air conditioning, a fireplace and a full, unfinished basement. The appellant, via counsel, argued that there was unequal treatment in the assessment process of the improvement as the basis of this appeal.

In support of the equity argument, the appellant submitted assessment data and descriptions of seven properties suggested as comparable to the subject. A black and white photograph of the subject property as well as a brief from the appellant's attorney was also included. The data of the suggested comparables reflects that the properties are located within the subject's neighborhood and improved with a two-story, masonry, single-family dwelling with between one and one-half and three and one-half baths and a full or partial finished basement with one finished. In addition,

(Continued on Next Page)

Based on the facts and exhibits presented, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds no change in the assessment of the property as established by the Cook County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND: \$ 15,267
IMPR.: \$ 79,568
TOTAL: \$ 94,835

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

PTAB/0531JBV

two properties have air conditioning and five properties contain one, two or three fireplaces. The improvements range: in age from 115 to 125 years; in size from 2,374 to 2,760 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessments from \$21.55 to \$28.93 per square foot of living area. Based upon this analysis, the appellants requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted "Board of Review-Notes on Appeal" wherein the subject's improvement assessment was \$79,568, or \$31.68 per square foot of living area. The board also submitted copies of the property characteristic printouts for the subject as well as three suggested comparables with all the properties located within the subject's neighborhood. The board's properties contain a two-story, masonry, single-family dwelling with one and one-half, two or two and one-half baths and a full basement with one finished. In addition, one property contains air conditioning. The improvements range: in age from 115 to 125 years; in size from 1,760 to 2,538 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessment from \$31.70 to \$36.04 per square foot of living area. In addition, the board submitted copies of its file from the board of review's level appeal. As a result of its analysis, the board requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

After considering the evidence and reviewing the record, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal.

Appellants who object to an assessment on the basis of lack of uniformity bear the burden of proving the disparity of assessment valuations by clear and convincing evidence. Kankakee County Board of Review v. Property Tax Appeal Board, 131 Ill. 2d 1, 544 N.E.2d 762 (1989). The evidence must demonstrate a consistent pattern of assessment inequities within the assessment jurisdiction. Proof of assessment inequity should include assessment data and documentation establishing the physical, locational, and jurisdictional similarities of the suggested comparables to the subject property. *Property Tax Appeal Board Rule 1910.65(b)*. Mathematical equality in the assessment process is not required. A practical uniformity, rather than an absolute one is the test. Apex Motor Fuel Co. v. Barrett, 20 Ill. 2d 395, 169 N.E.2d 769 (1960). Having considered the evidence presented, the PTAB concludes that the appellant has not met this burden and that a reduction is not warranted.

Both parties presented assessment data on a total of 10 equity comparables. The PTAB finds the appellant's comparables #1 through #3 and the board of review's comparable #1 are the most similar to the subject. These four comparables contain a two-

story, masonry, single-family dwelling located within the subject's neighborhood. The improvements range: in age from 115 to 117 years; in size from 2,425 to 2,538 square feet of living area; and in improvement assessments from \$21.55 to \$31.70 per square foot of living area. In comparison, the subject's improvement assessment of \$31.68 per square foot of living area falls within the range established by these comparables. The PTAB accorded less weight to the remaining properties due to a disparity in size.

As a result of this analysis, the PTAB further finds that the appellant has not adequately demonstrated that the subject's dwelling was inequitably assessed by clear and convincing evidence and that a reduction is not warranted.

This is a final administrative decision of the Property Tax Appeal Board which is subject to review in the Circuit Court or Appellate Court under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law (735 ILCS 5/3-101 et seq.) and section 16-195 of the Property Tax Code.



Chairman



Member



Member



Member

Member

DISSENTING: _____

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

As Clerk of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board and the keeper of the Records thereof, I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and complete Final Administrative Decision of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board issued this date in the above entitled appeal, now of record in this said office.

Date: January 25, 2008



Clerk of the Property Tax Appeal Board

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code provides in part:

"If the Property Tax Appeal Board renders a decision lowering the assessment of a particular parcel after the deadline for filing complaints with the Board of Review or after adjournment of the session of the Board of Review at which assessments for the subsequent year are being considered, the taxpayer may, within 30 days after the date of written notice of the Property Tax Appeal Board's decision, appeal the assessment for the subsequent year directly to the Property Tax Appeal Board."

In order to comply with the above provision, YOU MUST FILE A PETITION AND EVIDENCE WITH THE PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE ENCLOSED DECISION IN ORDER TO APPEAL THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY FOR THE SUBSEQUENT YEAR.

Based upon the issuance of a lowered assessment by the Property Tax Appeal Board, the refund of paid property taxes is the responsibility of your County Treasurer. Please contact that office with any questions you may have regarding the refund of paid property taxes.